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Alger is still holding on to the elephant's tail.

Judge Nash cannot hope for the united support of his party in the face of all that has been said and done against Bushnell, Foraker, et al.

A suite of ten or more elaborate furnished rooms in one of the best blocks of Columbus, is Col. Charles Checkbook Dick's idea of economy, to start with.

Charles Checkbook Dick says that he will run an economic campaign this fall. Well, we hope that Colonel C. C. D. will have at least money enough to pay postage.

Does President McKinley favor an English alliance? Ambassador Choate in his London address, on the Fourth July, praised the Anglo-Saxon alliance. Did Mr. Choate speak for the president?

"The administration is sending men to the Philippines with the gun in one hand and the Bible in the other with instructions to read the Bible to those who escape the gun."

W. J. BRYAN.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans of Cuyahoga county will get together soon. These "harmony" meetings that don't harmonize are getting monotonous, and the wall of the Cleveland Leader is getting painful.

It was the Homestead tragedy that defeated Benjamin Harrison for the second term. What will the Idaho horrors, where United States regulars have been stationed for months to shoot down miners, do for McKinley?

A leading Republican paper of Ohio says: "Bryan is the favorite of four out of every five Democrats in Ohio." What a change has come over some of the mud-slinging Republican papers of this state. They evidently see the approaching storm that will sweep the way for Bryan.

Charles Grosvenor, the lying old hypocrite, has heard from the Republicans of Ohio, with reference to his statement that "John Sherman would have struck bottom in Ohio politics long ago, but for the resourceful leadership of Marcus A. Hanna" and seeks to right the wrong by writing a weak denial to the ex-Senator. The "big four," Hanna-Cox, Dick and Grosvenor ran against a "circumstance" when they assailed old "Uncle John."

DRIFTED AWAY FROM ITS MOORING.

The Republican press of the state is by no means unanimous in its support of the policy of President McKinley in regard to the Philippines. Hon. I. F. Mack, editor and publisher of the Sandusky Register, and one of the Republican electors for Ohio in 1896, in discussing the president's policy says:

"If this plan is carried out, the government we propose to institute in the Philippine Islands will not derive its just powers from the consent of the governed. In other words, we are really acting upon what the national platform of the Republican party in 1860 declared to be a disgrace, the highwayman's plea that might makes right. We have the power and we propose to exercise that power. Therefore it is argued, and with seeming force of justice, that the Republican party has drifted away from its moorings, has abandoned its fundamental principles, has gone back on the declaration laid down in its first and second national platforms and is no longer what it was when Abraham Lincoln was candidate for the presidency."

WHEN THE FLOODS COME.

The residents of Walnut street and its intersections have been "patient and long suffering." But there comes a time when suffering can no longer be endured and patience ceases to be a virtue. When the floods come, the people living on these streets have naught to do but to submit to whatever the floods may bring. There seems to be no recourse for these people. The city, of course, is not a rain maker, nor has it control over the rain fall. But it can do something toward giving these people some relief to which they are entitled. During the recent heavy rains, and especially on Friday night last, the sidewalks and lawns along these streets were deluged with mud carried down the streets west of Walnut and especially down Seventh, to

such an extent as to make the walks along the street impassable until they were cleaned with shovel, scraper and hose. Much of this could be avoided by the paving of the streets intersecting Walnut. The city council should lose no time in giving these people at least as much relief and protection as the paving of these streets will afford.

Let everybody hope that Cleveland's disgrace will be forgotten.—Cleveland Leader.

If this has reference to Hanna, it is good.

The Ohio Republican League will not be permitted to take part in the campaign this fall. Charles Checkbook Dick has said so, and he is the whole "push."

Will Alger resign or will President McKinley freeze him out as he did in the case of John Sherman? If the administration is determined to rid itself of Alger, Hanna will find the way.

The commercial travelers who came to Canton, in large bodies, in 1896, to shout for Wm. McKinley and prosperity, are now organizing to defeat him in 1900.

A prominent Cleveland manufacturer says that investors are becoming afraid of trust securities.—Cleveland Leader.

This is equivalent to saying that investors are becoming afraid of the Republican party.

The Cleveland Leader and the Republican papers of the state of that stripe, should quit their mud-slinging at Bryan long enough to read the Chicago Times-Herald's estimate of him.

There is about as much "harmony" in the Republican party in Kentucky, as there is in Ohio. So great indeed is the "harmony" prevailing in the Republican ranks, that it is threatened with a change of name.

Fourth of July orators took the occasion to approve the policy of the United States in the Philippines.—Akron Beacon-Journal.

Did they? And now, please tell us what that policy is. And who were the Independence day orators who took occasion, etc?

The President has not overlooked papa's boy in his twenty-four appointments of lieutenants, ten of whom were rejected by the examining surgeons as physically disqualified, and yet received their commissions. What a nice thing, under this administration, to be papa's boy.

UN-AMERICAN AND UN-REPUBLICAN.

It is evident now that Mr. McKinley cannot hold the best thought of his party in support of his Philippine policy.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, former Republican governor of Massachusetts, says with reference to what he terms "the un-American and un-Republican policy" of the President:

"There has been no other departure from American ideas and principles in all our history, not even by Jefferson Davis, as is now in progress under the lead of the president. Jefferson Davis did not even contemplate the destruction of the American Republic; he only contemplated its division. President McKinley is transforming this republic into an empire and the permanent establishment of our authority in the Philippine Islands is the consummation of the undertaking.

"We are engaged in a war which no one defends, which no one can defend as a just and a righteous war. Its supporters are apologists, laying the responsibility for the war sometimes on divinity. This administration has been inveigled into a policy which involves an alliance with England, for the defense of her eastern empire against the frowning supremacy of Russia that has already laid its hand upon China, and which is yet to dominate over Japan. We are now to consider whether America shall remain a republic, and lead the world on to higher affairs, or whether we are to accept the ideas and principles of despotic governments."

NEW CONVERT TO BRYAN.

A leading Republican newspaper views with alarm the prospects of a united Democracy in 1900, and lays especial stress on the stand taken by some of the gold Democrats with reference to Mr. Bryan. Here is what it has to say:

Those who think the policy of the Republican administration is not going to lose the Republican party considerable of the support next year that it got in 1896 should ponder the written statement issued on Wednesday of this week by Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, of New York, containing the following declaration:

"As matters now stand, I should heartily support Bryan on a free trade, anti-imperialism platform, as against McKinley on any imaginable platform; and I hope and expect that we shall have a united Democracy next year."

For the benefit of any who may not know who Mr. Warner is, it may be stated that he is the most able spokesman and virtual leader of the New York gold-standard Democracy. A Democratic paper which supported McKinley in 1896, aptly says: "It certainly is startling reading if this young leader can carry with him the great body of New Yorkers who stood at his side in 1896."

Mr. Warner lays stress on "free trade." It is not fairly possible that unless the present attorney general takes some steps to restrain the trusts the tariff will suffer at the polls.

THE "BOSS."

(Denver News.)

We've come to the time when the people don't come.
For the boss is the lord of us all.
He runs the whole craft with the might of his graft.
He's king by the virtue of gall.

He's cock of the ring, he's the whole bloomin' thing.
He's high muck-a-muck and all that.
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough.
To Hanna, to Quay and to Platt.

He runs the conventions—in fact, the whole earth.
He's a band wagon—also the band,
He milks the dear public for all it is worth,
He lives on the fat of the land.

He's a fixer of things and a puller of strings,
And likewise a fryer of fat,
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough,
To Hanna, to Quay and to Platt.

He's the administration, the senate, likewise,
And the state—well, the fact is, he's it,
He's in it—way in it, clear up to his eyes,
And it worries him never a bit.

He's a fetch, a joss, he's a dead easy boss,
He's the push and he always stands pat,
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough,
To Hanna, to Quay and to Platt.

BRYAN'S POPULARITY.

That Bryan has been growing in the esteem of the people ever since his defeat in 1896, there can be no doubt. Those who abused and vilified him most then, admit now that he is a man of strong character, that he is able, sincere and eloquent, and that he possesses those moral qualities which the American people demand in a great political leader.

The Chicago Times-Herald, the leading Republican paper of the west and a strong administration paper, commenting on Mr. Bryan's popularity, says:

"The same day that ex-Governor Hogg was carving Tammany by storm with his reference to Bryan, Mr. Bryan himself was received with tremendous enthusiasm both at Atlanta and at Barnesville, Georgia. Everywhere it is the same story. The man seems to have suffered not at all in the esteem of the masses of his followers because of his defeat in 1896. True, he has found in several states that the Democratic party leaders consider the silver issue a disastrous one, and in those states the popular vote would certainly be hostile to his silver policy, but wherever he goes he meets with manifestations of an almost fanatical personal loyalty. Very few American politicians have been the objects of such general or intense devotion.

What, then, will explain this extraordinary phenomenon? It may be referred to a combination of causes, each potent in its way. Mr. Bryan has character, sincerity, a winning personality, intellectual brilliancy, eloquence, and the elements are so mixed in him as to produce the best possible effect. He is besides, the leading exponent of a principle which gives him a remarkable influence where the principle is held, while his character, gifts and attainments secure him the liking of people who regret the principle.

At one time there was a very natural disposition to ascribe his prestige to a single speech, but the speech was merely his opportunity. Since delivering it he has proved his powers as an orator many times, and he has stood the closer scrutiny of the public, which is attracted but not dominated by oratory. We have known men even more brilliant on the platform who never got beyond the part of performers in a campaign show. With all their ability they did not possess those moral qualities which the American people desire in their political leaders of the presidential class.

Mr. Bryan is clean of speech and act. He has nothing to explain. He is honest in his convictions. What he lacks most is a lively humor, and this sometimes does a politician more harm than good, as S. S. Cox used to confess ruefully. Much as Americans enjoy a joke, they prefer serious men in high places.

When, therefore, all things are taken into account, it is clear why Mr. Bryan is popular, and no one should now feel disposed to grudge him the position he has won. Whether he may succeed in commending his political ideas to the voters of the country is another question."

DEWEY SYMPATHIZES WITH THE FILIPINOS.

Rev. Clay McCauley has written a letter to the Boston Transcript, dated at Tokyo, Japan, June 3, in which he tells his observations at Manila, and makes some remarkable statements.

Mr. McCauley is a veteran of the rebellion, a Republican and a sympathizer with the humanitarian aspect of the war with Spain. His visit was made to Manila in January, and what he saw led him to oppose the policy of President McKinley. Mr. McCauley says:

"For a long time I could not believe that the disastrous drift of events was known to the Washington authorities. I was inclined to lay the responsibility for the increasing perils upon the military commander directly in charge. I still think that General Otis, conscientious, faithful administrator and brave soldier that he is, was not as tactful as one should have been in his dealings with Aguinaldo and his followers. A commander temperamentally more like the president himself, would probably have avoided much that hastened the grave alienations between Filipinos and Americans.

"Yet, now it seems clear to me that General Otis did his work, in the main in literal obedience to his superiors in America; that there it was assumed that the whole right and duty concerning the future disposition and control of the Philippine Islands lay in the wishes and will of the United States; that what the Filipinos themselves might wish need not be taken into account in formulating plans for their government."

After the downfall of Manila the Washington authorities seemed to think the only people to treat with were the Spaniards. The Filipinos

were crowded back and back, until they themselves realized they were not to be considered. Then the talk of opposition began to be heard.

On January 9, two days after the issuing of the proclamation of President McKinley, from the 'office of the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands,' I had a talk with General Otis.

He expressed regret that there was not a better knowledge of the situation among the Washington legislators than there seemed to be. And he impressed me deeply by his declaration:

"I was ordered to this post from San Francisco. I did not believe in the annexation of these islands when I came here, nor do I believe in their annexation now."

"General Otis has done his duty without wavering all through the terrible months since the struggle began, yet I often now think of our Philippine commander—the careworn, anxious man I saw in January last—as doing his present duty without the inspiration that should make his burden light. Of course, I speak, thinking only of what General Otis believed at the time we had our talk."

"I also had the privilege of conversation with Admiral Dewey. I violate no confidence in repeating some things he also said to me. I tell of these things that friends and the public generally may understand why I have been pleading so earnestly for the Filipinos, and for the preservation of what I believe to be that which most honors our country among the world's nations."

"In talking with Admiral Dewey I went even so far as to say that I believed the people of the United States would support him were he to take some immediate initiative to prevent the threatening struggle. I shall not repeat his answer at length, but this much I can truthfully say:

"Dewey spoke much of his concern over the turn affairs had taken, and added that he 'was powerless to act.' Yet at one point in his remarks he declared: 'Rather than make a war of conquest of this people, I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor.'"

"He, like General Otis, has done his duty since then in giving his ships to aid the army in an attempt at restoring order to the islands, but I am sure that the duty has been sadly done, and that it was done only because it was duty."

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

When the war with Spain was ended upon, Congress declared "that the people of the island of Cuba are, of right ought to be free and independent."

In the same resolutions the United States disclaimed "any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof," and further declared, when this is accomplished, "to leave the government and control of the island to its people." How these solemn pledges are to be kept, by the administration is well expressed by Robert P. Porter, who said a few days ago:

"The future of Cuba, in my opinion, can only lie in annexation, and the longer the Cubans in Cuba and the anti-expansionists in the United States continue to deceive themselves and the people by suggesting any other solution the longer capital and enterprise will be held back from the island. Cuba must have a good government, and this she will achieve by becoming in due course of time a state of the United States."

That Mr. Porter is speaking for the administration can be accepted as an assured fact. The opinion of Mr. Porter is the wish of the president. Whether the scheme to annex Cuba, in despite of the solemn declarations "That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," can be carried to a successful end depends entirely upon the honor and integrity of the American people, who will be given an opportunity this fall either to approve or to condemn.

Teddy Roosevelt has been offered Alger's place in the cabinet. But the governor is probably too smart to accept. He understands McKinley's methods pretty well, and he knows that a place in the cabinet would not improve his chances for the presidency.

"The Democratic party is opposed to a large standing army. It believes in a citizen soldiery composed of men who fight when there is fighting to be done, and who work when there is work to do."

W. J. BRYAN.

To the Mayor: Enforce the ordinance which provides for the trimming of shade trees along the side-walks.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Pure, clean blood and a healthy liver result from the use of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills." They cure constipation, biliousness and sick-headache. E. C. Miller, East End Pharm., 1220 E. Tuscarawas St.; Fred P. Shanfelt & Co., W. Tuscarawas St.; Fisher's drug store, 425 East Tuscarawas St.

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhea, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Charles Hutton, Ber-ville, Mich.

KILLED ON A CROSSING

Carriage Struck by a Train at Columbus.

SIX PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES.

All of One Family, and the Seventh Member Was Injured, but May Recover—Horse Ground to Pieces and Vehicle in Splinters.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—All but one of the seven members of the family of William Reinhard of this city were killed and the remaining one was badly injured by a Big Four passenger train:

The Dead.

William Reinhard, aged 41.
Rachel Reinhard, aged 40.
William Reinhard, aged 14.
Arthur Reinhard, aged 9.
Karl Reinhard, aged 7.
Edward Reinhard, aged 5.

Injured.

Clarence Reinhard, aged 14, collarbone broken.
Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and their five children were out for an afternoon drive in a surrey. They approached the railroad crossing from the east, crossing the tracks just as a westbound passenger train came along.
The vehicle was knocked into splinters and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and Arthur and Karl were killed outright. Edward and William were so badly injured that they died after being removed to a hospital. Clarence sustained a fractured collarbone and other lesser injuries, but it is believed he will recover. The horse which was attached to the surrey was literally ground to pieces. The crossing has long been regarded as a dangerous one, the view of incoming trains being obscured by a high fence around the fair grounds. The train was running at a high speed.

LABOR MEN FAVOR JONES.

Action Taken in Cincinnati to Make Him the Independent Candidate for Governor.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—On June 1 a committee of 30 men, appointed by the Central Labor union of this city, went to Columbus to propose to the labor convention there certain paragraphs they desired to be engrafted in the platform of the Republican or Democratic party, as a condition of receiving the support of the labor element. This committee reported its wishes to the labor convention and came home, and was continued on duty after reporting to the labor council.

Sunday a meeting of a quorum of this committee was held, presided over by W. H. H. Wheeler, at which resolutions were passed expressing a lack of confidence in the executive committee of the labor convention and discontent with its inactivity. A final resolution was passed that this committee take steps at once to call a convention and nominate an independent candidate for governor.

Sub-committees were appointed to secure the co-operation of all labor organizations in Ohio for this purpose. Mayor Jones of Toledo was the declared preference of the committee for the head of the ticket.

WILLING TO SERVE THE PEOPLE.

Jones Said He Would Run Independently If Wanted.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—Mayor Jones said in reference to the stories that had been printed to the effect that he expected to be a candidate for governor in case John R. McLean was nominated by the Democrats that he had given no authority for these statements in any way. Mayor Jones stated that if in the future he felt the people of the state demanded an independent candidate he would not hesitate to go into the field for any office where he would be useful.

It was thought the feeling will crystallize in the state after the Democratic party holds its convention, and Mayor Jones will do as he feels the public pulse demands. At the Buffalo conference Mayor Jones received assurance that the combined efforts of the reform movement would be with him should he desire to be a candidate.

TWO MORE VICTIMS DIED.

Martin and Smith Expired of Injuries Received Near Cuyahoga Falls.

AKRON, July 10.—The second victim of the collision on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland trolley line was Motor-man Earl T. Martin, who died Saturday night at the City hospital. He was terribly crushed and bruised, and there was never a possibility of his surviving. His remains were taken to his home in Cuyahoga Falls, where they were placed beside those of his son, who was killed while riding with his father.

Another victim, Clarence D. Smith, assistant superintendent of the road, died at his home in Cuyahoga Falls. He leaves a wife and three children.
George Paul, civil engineer of the road, may also die. He has a leg broken and severe internal injuries. It was at first thought that his condition was not serious, but he has rapidly grown worse and the physicians now fear for his recovery.

Girl Probably Kidnaped.

ATLANTA, July 10.—Miss Henrietta Crapp, daughter of a prominent insurance man of this city, mysteriously disappeared from the home of H. S. Underwood near the Soldiers' Home, four miles from Atlanta, Saturday afternoon. A party of 30 men, assisted by Atlanta detectives, have failed to find the least trace of the missing girl. It is believed she has been kidnaped. Miss Crapp is 16 years old.

Smallpox at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 10.—There are four cases of smallpox here, and the fear is expressed that the disease will spread. The names of the stricken men have not been given out by the authorities, but it is said they are Italians.

Liver Complaints cured by BEECH-AM'S PILLS.

SHAMROCK SAILED WELL.

One of Her Crew Declared She Would Beat the Yankee—Races Britannia Wednesday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—Yachting circles in the Solent were never more excited than now over the prospects in the forthcoming race for the America's cup between the Shamrock and Columbia.

The Shamrock went on a trip to stretch her sails and was said to have done fine work.

A member of the crew said to the correspondent: "The Shamrock will do what she is built for, and will beat the Yankee. She sailed admirably, without hitch, and answered her helm to perfection, which is one of the greatest considerations. We are going to win, but it is impossible yet to judge of the yacht's full capabilities."

Sir Thomas Lipton expressed himself as "satisfied with the spin."

The Britannia probably will be ready on Wednesday for at least four encounters. In yachting circles the opinion was general that the Shamrock



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

must beat the Britannia at least half a hour, considering the speed the Columbia developed in the races with the Defender.

HOPE FOR BANKER DAY.

It Was Thought He Might Recover Struck by a B. & O. Train at Uniontown.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 10.—Thos. P. Day, vice president and cashier of the People's bank of Pittsburgh, and his sister-in-law, Miss Means, were struck by a train at a railroad crossing at Uniontown Saturday afternoon while enroute to visit Mr. Day's wife and family at the Wiggins hotel, in the mountains. Mr. Day was brought to the Cottage hospital where his wounds were dressed.

Last night Mr. Day's condition was unchanged. The patient was unconscious. Both heart action and respiration were fairly good, and there was hope for his recovery. The wound in the head was the cause of the continued unconsciousness. If he does not regain the use of his senses today there will be a suspicion that a blood clot has formed on the brain.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR MORMON.

President Cannon Accused of Polygamy. Persons Cited as Witnesses.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 10.—A warrant, based upon a complaint sworn to by the representative of a New York newspaper, was issued from County Attorney Putnam's office for the arrest of President Angus M. Cannon of the Salt Lake Stakes of the Mormon church charging him with polygamy, which is cited as being contrary to the provisions of sections 4209 and 4310 of the compiled laws of the state of Utah, 1898.

The affiant cites a long list of witnesses in support of the above charge, including F. S. Bascom, Senator A. H. J. Cannon, Martha A. Hughes Cannon, wife of Angus M. Cannon; Lorenzo Snow, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Governor Heber M. Wells, George Q. Cannon, counsel of the first presidency; Joseph F. Smith, Heber J. Grant, John Henry Smith, John S. Winder, Aquila Nebeker, president of the state senate, and J. T. Hammond, secretary of state.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH BRITONS.

Volunteer Officer Told English Americans Would Stand, If Needed.

LONDON, July 10.—At the conclusion of the centenary review and inspection of metropolitan volunteers on the Horse Guard parade Captain Dewitt C. Falls and Captain Francis G. Landon of the Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who witnessed the review on the invitation of Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, commandant of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, were banqueted at headquarters by this regiment, the band at intervals playing the American national airs.

In response to a toast to the United States, Captain Landon declared that wherever and whenever England needed America's sons the latter would stand side by side with Britons and march shoulder to shoulder.

He concluded his remarks, which were loudly cheered, by toasting the queen.

DETECTIVE NORRIS RELEASED.

Arranged to Settle With O'Mara—Took Green to Greensburg.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—Detective John Norris of Springfield, O., was arrested by Detectives William Elmore and Geo. Miller Saturday evening on a charge of false pretense, the information having been made by Roger O'Mara, superintendent of the Pittsburgh bureau of detectives, before Alderman Charles F. Anderson.

Norris was arrested on a train at Greensburg. He was returning from Harrisburg by James R. Green, accused of being implicated in the famous Barnhard case of Westmoreland county.

Norris was brought to Pittsburgh. O'Mara claims that about four years ago Norris obtained \$100 from O'Mara, and that he made various representations.

Norris made arrangements to settle the amount and the suit was withdrawn.